



Government of  
Saskatchewan

**Annual Report  
1997 – 1998**

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**Saskatchewan Intergovernmental and  
Aboriginal Affairs**

**and**

**Saskatchewan Provincial Secretary**

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## Letters of Transmittal

His Honour the Honourable John E. N. Wiebe  
Lieutenant Governor  
Province of Saskatchewan  
Government House  
Regina, Saskatchewan

Your Honour:

It is my honour to submit to you the Annual Report of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs and Provincial Secretary for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1998.

Management is responsible for the integrity of the financial data reported by the department. Fulfilling this responsibility requires the preparation and presentation of financial information and other data in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Department of Finance, with any exceptions specifically noted.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernhard H. Wiens  
Minister of Intergovernmental and  
Aboriginal Affairs and  
Provincial Secretary

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The Honourable Bernhard H. Wiens  
Minister of Intergovernmental and  
Aboriginal Affairs and  
Provincial Secretary  
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Mr. Wiens:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs and Provincial Secretary for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1999.

Management uses internal accounting controls and applies department-wide policies and procedures identified in the Financial Administration Manual and the Treasury Board Accounting and Reporting Manual.

Management also exercises its best judgement in order that such documents accurately and fairly reflect the activities of the department and the uses of the financial resources provided to the department.

Management believes that the existing internal controls provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the financial records are reliable for preparing financial information and maintaining accountability for assets.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Brent Cotter  
Deputy Minister  
Intergovernmental and  
Aboriginal Affairs and  
Deputy Provincial Secretary

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## Deputy Minister's Introduction

This past year has seen several significant events and one profound change for the departments of Intergovernmental Affairs and the Saskatchewan Indian and Métis Secretariat. On July 2, 1997 these previously autonomous departments merged to form **Saskatchewan Intergovernmental & Aboriginal Affairs**.

This union combines the best of both departments, drawing together expertise and interests that best serve the needs of all Saskatchewan residents - Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal alike - at the provincial, national and international levels.

It is clear to me that the Department of Intergovernmental & Aboriginal Affairs and the Provincial Secretary stand to make a significant impact in all our lives, and play a significant role in shaping the future of the province and the nation.

In the past year our team has spearheaded extensive public consultations on the Calgary Declaration and promoted Saskatchewan interests as the federal government opened our borders to local telephone competition. We worked hard to have our voices heard in the negotiations on trade and took charge of the annual premiers' agenda when the then chair, Frank McKenna of New Brunswick, stepped down.

Saskatchewan First Nations, and Métis people share with non-Aboriginal citizens both a history and a future. Demographic trends reveal a changing face for the province and the potential of coming generations. To build for the next millennium, the provincial government continues to take a practical and partnership based approach to working with Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Secretary, the Protocol Office maintained its important role in official functions, honours and awards, and Government House. Our Office of French Language Coordination continued to build on the relationship between the provincial government and its francophone community.

In the past year discussions have continued and new forums for building partnerships among Aboriginal people and the provincial and federal governments have been opened. In August of 1997, Canada, Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations created the Fiscal Relations Table as a forum to discuss important fiscal matters. And the Aboriginal Employment Development Program struck partnerships with public and private sector employers that will see more Aboriginal people competing for and winning jobs as we move towards a more representative workforce in Saskatchewan.

I am proud of our accomplishments this past year and I look forward to the challenges that lay before us. I am confident in the ability of our team of dedicated people to meet the needs of Saskatchewan people.

W. Brent Cotter  
Deputy Minister  
Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs and  
Deputy Provincial Secretary

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# Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs

## Mandate

The mandate of the Department is to promote Saskatchewan's interests through the management of the province's relations with other governments, in Canada and abroad and to work with Aboriginal people in the province and their organizations to develop and implement policies and programs which advance our common interests.

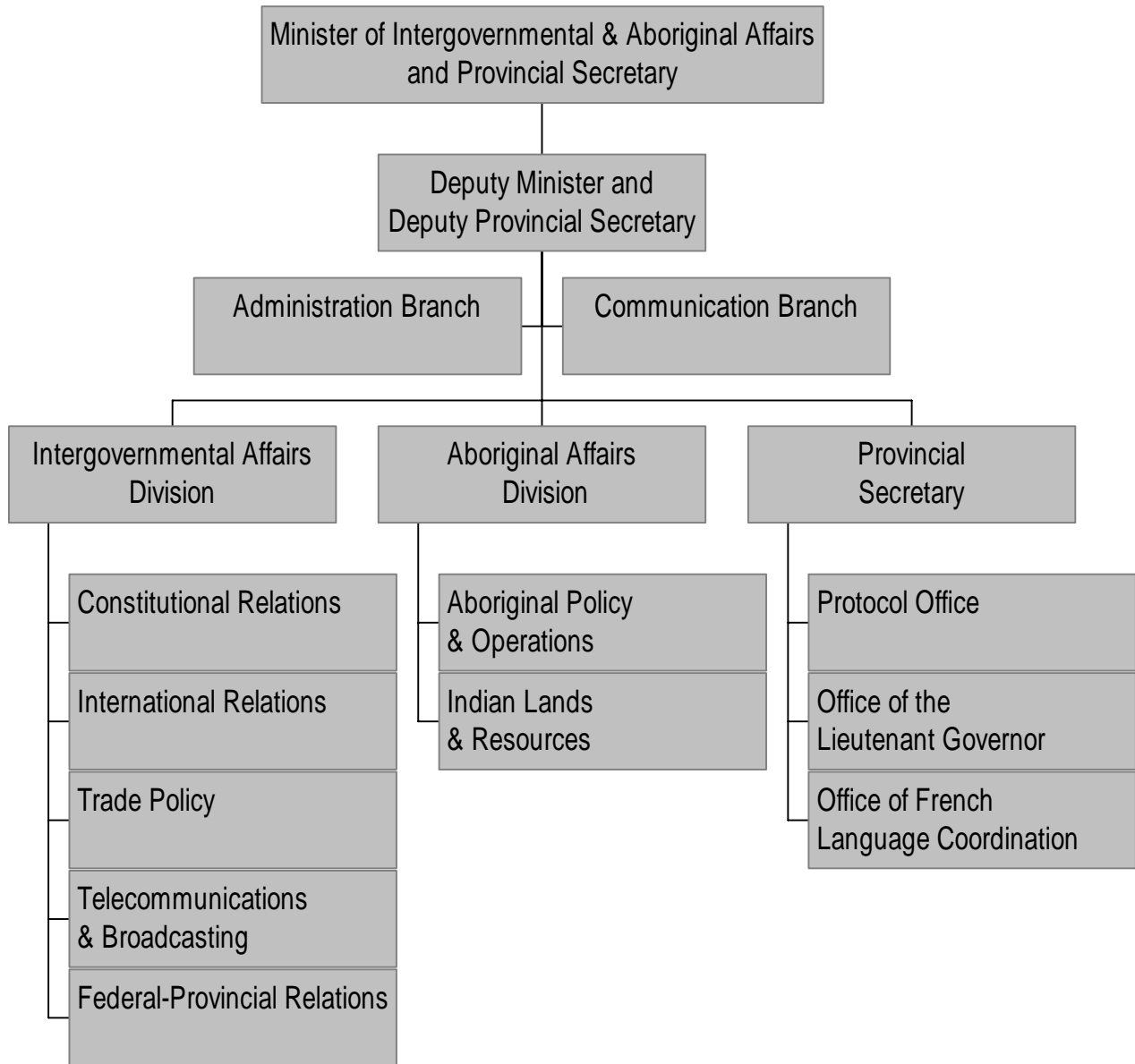
## Legislation

The Minister of Intergovernmental & Aboriginal Affairs and the Provincial Secretary has responsibility for the following Acts and Regulations:

- *The Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Regulations, 1997*
- *The Indian and Native Affairs Act (subject to O.C. 177/93)*
- *The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Transfer Agreement (Treaty Land Entitlement) Act (No. 2)*
- *Treaty Land Entitlement Implementation Act*
- *The Community Cablecaster Act*
- *The Telephone Department Act*
- *The Rural Telephone Act*
- *The Provincial Secretary's Act and Regulations*

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## Organizational Overview



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## Administration

### Objective

To provide financial, administrative, human resource and systems support to the department.

### Summary of Major Activities

Although the Department of Finance continued to provide some human resource and administrative support, the Administration Branch performed the following activities:

- Budget preparation, forecasting of revenues and expenditures, and preparation and Co-ordination of the Committee of Finance briefing materials.
- Co-ordination of purchases of computer equipment and software, and provision of systems support and training.
- Co-ordination of space renovations, furniture acquisitions, office equipment, and telephone services.
- Preparation and Co-ordination of responses to requests under *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

## Communication

### Objective

To provide communication support to the Department of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs and Provincial Secretary.

### Summary of Major Activities

The Communication Branch was established in January 1998, and has performed the following activities:

- Provided information on department and government activities to members of the

public, other governments, and various organizations.

- Prepared and Co-ordinated news releases, public events, communication documents and live and taped interviews.
- Briefed and advised the Minister and Provincial Secretary on communication issues.
- Co-ordinated media contact with the co-operation of Executive Council and Media Services.
- Served as spokesperson for department at the request of the Minister and Deputy Minister.

## Intergovernmental Affairs Division

### Description

The Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs Division promotes Saskatchewan's interests through the strategic management of the province's relations with other governments, in Canada and abroad.

## Constitutional Relations

### Objective

To undertake policy analysis of the implications for Saskatchewan of the constitutional and jurisdictional issues that arise in Canada's federal state, to provide strategic advice on managing their intergovernmental implications and to assist in the preparation of the Premier, the Minister and senior officials for meetings on these issues.



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## Summary of Major Activities

### The Calgary Framework for Discussion on Canadian Unity

At the 1997 Annual Premiers' Conference held in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, nine of the ten Premiers (excluding Premier Bouchard, who declined to participate) resolved to meet to discuss how provinces and their populations could play a constructive role in strengthening national unity. The follow-up meeting of Premiers took place in Calgary on September 14-15, 1997.

The Branch assisted in developing proposals for the Premiers' meeting, which resulted in the Framework for Discussion on Canadian Unity (popularly known as the Calgary Declaration). The Framework was intended as a common vision of national unity to which most Canadians, including the majority of Quebecers, could subscribe. In addition, the Calgary Declaration was intended to be a vehicle for "grassroots" public consultations on the basic and political values and principles that Canadians share.

Saskatchewan's public consultations on the Framework broke new ground in terms of their depth and breadth, and they are considered to have been among the most successful in the country.

Saskatchewan's consultations included:

- An internet site and email address.
- A 1-800 telephone comment line.
- A brochure and survey delivered to every household in Saskatchewan.
- More than 160 public meetings.
- A televised wrap-up conference.

In all, 8,200 questionnaires were completed and more than 7,400 people attended public meetings.

The results showed overwhelming public support in Saskatchewan for the Framework's seven principles as a balanced package. Consequently, a unanimous resolution in support of the Framework was passed by the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly on December 16, 1997.

Throughout the provincial consultation process, this Branch provided policy and technical advice and assistance, including administrative support, to the special Public Consultation Co-ordination Office that was set up in the Department to manage the process. The Branch continued to carry out the responsibilities of that office after it was formally closed in November of 1997.

### Supreme Court Reference Case on Quebec Secession

On September 30, 1996, the Government of Canada referred three questions to the Supreme Court of Canada regarding the legal right of the Province of Quebec to secede unilaterally from Canada. The case was heard during the week of February 16, 1997.

The Constitutional Relations Branch assisted in the preparation of Saskatchewan's intervention in this case. Oral arguments were presented by the Attorney General for Saskatchewan.

### Aboriginal Constitutional Issues

Premiers and National Aboriginal Leaders met in Winnipeg on November 18, 1997, to discuss their views on the Calgary Declaration. This Branch provided policy and strategic advice to the Premier and Minister for this meeting, which was chaired by Premier Romanow of Saskatchewan. Premiers and Territorial Leaders agreed to receive and consider the views of National Aboriginal Leaders and to refer them to the consultative and legislative processes in each jurisdiction.

This Branch also participated, as a member of the senior negotiating committee, in the ongoing self-government negotiations between Canada, Saskatchewan and the Meadow Lake

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Tribal Council. Successful completion of these negotiations will yield the first comprehensive Aboriginal self-government arrangement on the Prairies.

Finally, this Branch was an active member of the provincial team addressing the whole range of issues that are jointly referred to them by the Saskatchewan Cabinet and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan respectively.

## **International Relations**

### **Objective**

To initiate and manage formal intergovernmental arrangements between Saskatchewan and certain other countries, their sub-national units, and/or international organizations; to provide policy, strategic and technical advice and support to other provincial government agencies in their international relations; and, to manage the delivery of the province's international development assistance program.

### **Summary of Major Activities**

#### **United States**

Relations with the United States were advanced through two high-profile visits managed by this Branch. The first was the Premier's visit to Washington in February 1998, in which meetings were arranged with key U.S. decision-makers in the Administration and Congress to discuss bilateral trade and transportation matters of specific interest to Saskatchewan. The second was a visit by the new U.S. Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Gordon Giffin, to Saskatchewan to discuss a similar set of issues.

The Branch was also active at the province-state level. It planned and managed the participation of Cabinet Ministers in the Annual General Meetings of the Mid-West Governors Association (Minister of Crown Investments Corporation) and the Western Governors

Association (Deputy Premier) during this period. Further, the Branch arranged two meetings between the Premier and the Governor of North Dakota, the Honourable Edward Schafer, to discuss cross-border issues of mutual interest.

#### **Latin America**

Relations with Latin America were pursued mainly through the Premier's participation in the 'Team Canada' trade mission to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico in early 1998.

The Branch, in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), developed and executed those aspects of the Premier's program that were Saskatchewan-specific. This particular 'Team Canada' mission drew the largest-ever private sector contingent from Saskatchewan, and from Canada as a whole.

#### **Asia**

With respect to Asia, the Branch continued to focus its efforts on China, and more specifically on the management of the formal provincial 'twinning' agreement between Saskatchewan and the Province of Jilin in China's northeast. This period saw the finalization and signing of the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan of Action under that agreement, which later occasioned a visit to Saskatchewan by the Vice-Governor of Jilin, Madame Liu Shuying. The Branch also managed the Premier's participation, with Premiers Klein and Filmon, in the visit of China's President, Mr. Jiang Zemin, to Calgary in November for the inauguration of the new Chinese Consulate, whose territorial responsibilities include Saskatchewan.

Canada's 'Year of the Asia-Pacific' culminated with the APEC Summit in Vancouver in November. The Branch played a central role in bringing two major Asia-related events to Saskatchewan: an APEC Symposium on 'Food, Environment, Energy, Economics and Population', and the national conference of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Further, the Branch, again with Saskatchewan

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Trade and Economic Partnership, planned and staffed the Deputy Premier's economic mission to Japan during this period.

### **Europe**

In Europe, the Branch's main focus continued to be on the implementation of the terms of the formal Saskatchewan-Ukraine Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC), signed in 1995.

In this regard, a second community-based Advisory Committee on Saskatchewan-Ukraine Relations, which provides advice to the government on the MOC, was appointed for a three-year term. Together, they planned and managed several high-level exchanges, including Saskatchewan's participation in the visit by federal Natural Resources Minister, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, to Ukraine, and the visit of Ukraine's Prime Minister and several of his Cabinet, to western Canada for the second meeting of the Canada-Ukraine Intergovernmental Economic Commission.

This Branch, along with the Trade Policy Branch, assisted in the successful resolution by Canada of the trade dispute with the European Union over humane fur-trapping standards, which is of great importance, especially to the residents of Saskatchewan's north. This period also saw the inaugural participation of Saskatchewan legislators in the 'Partnership of Parliaments' exchange with German state legislators.

### **Official Development Assistance Program**

Finally, this period saw the Branch assume the responsibility from the Department of Agriculture and Food for the province's Official Development Assistance program as part of its international relations mandate. The Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation is now under contract to manage this program, which has provided development assistance to over 100 countries since its inception 24 years ago.

## **Trade Policy**

### **Objective**

To advance the province's overall and sectoral economic development strategies by developing, Co-ordinating and articulating the province's policies and positions on market access, to negotiate their acceptance in various domestic and international trade forums, and to manage Saskatchewan's participation in trade disputes affecting its interests.

### **Summary of Major Activities**

The Trade Policy Branch sought and received Cabinet approval of a new policy framework and strategic objectives for the conduct of domestic and international market access negotiations.

### **International Trade**

With respect to international trade, this new framework was employed in the Branch's detailed analysis of the implications for Saskatchewan of successive drafts of the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, which Canada was negotiating in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forum.

As well, during this period the Branch was indirectly involved in the work of the World Trade Organization (WTO), where Canada was negotiating a multilateral agreement on financial services. The Branch's role was to analyze the agreement's potential impact on Saskatchewan, and to identify and negotiate the exemption of certain provincial laws, regulations, policies and/or programs from the agreement's obligations.

Finally, the Branch continued its intergovernmental efforts to secure a more formal understanding between the federal government and the provinces concerning the latter's role in the making and management of international trade and investment agreements.

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## **Internal Trade**

Regarding internal trade, the Branch participated with its counterparts in other provinces and the federal government in working towards completion of the so-called 'built in' agenda of the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT), which was signed by all First Ministers in 1994. This agenda includes such issues as extending the AIT's government procurement provisions to MASH entities (municipalities, academic institutions, school boards and health care institutions) and Crown Corporations, the removal of technical barriers to agricultural trade, enhancing labour mobility through harmonizing standards among professional associations and completing the Energy Chapter.

Using the AIT's dispute settlement procedures, this Branch also managed the province's intervention in support of Alberta's challenge of federal legislation banning importation and/or inter-provincial trade in MMT, a gasoline additive used by the Co-op refinery in Regina.

## **Telecommunications**

### **Objective**

To act as the 'window' into the provincial government for all matters related to the regulation of telecommunications and broadcasting, to Co-ordinate and develop provincial policies related to that regulation with key local private and public stakeholders, and to negotiate those policies with the federal regulator, the Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC).

### **Summary of Major Activities**

#### **Local Competition**

The Branch conducted a series of public consultations on a number of consumer-related issues flowing from the CRTC's decision to introduce competition into the local telephone market. In addition, the first phase of local

competition - residential and business resale - was initiated.

#### **CRTC Regulation**

The Branch continued to work intensively on securing an extension of SaskTel's existing moratorium from direct federal regulation until such time as the CRTC put in place mechanisms to deal with the special needs of rural and remote communities across Canada.

In addition, the Branch was successfully involved with the CRTC in addressing such issues as eligibility and regional distribution of broadcasting funding, various telecommunications regulations affecting rural areas and small businesses in Saskatchewan, and securing the eligibility of SaskTel to apply for a broadcasting license.

#### **Information Highway**

In addition, the Branch was involved in federal-provincial work on information-highway matters, the development of local tele-medicine project proposals, and dispute resolution related to the introduction of long-distance telephone competition.

Finally, this Branch played an invaluable role in technical support of the telecommunications and broadcasting needs of the Public Consultations Co-ordination Office, which conducted the province-wide consultations on the Framework for Discussions on National Unity, better known as the 'Calgary Declaration'.

## **Federal-Provincial Relations**

### **Objective**

To advance Saskatchewan's objectives and interests through its relations with the federal government and the governments of other Canadian provinces and territories.

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## Summary of Major Activities

The intergovernmental environment during 1997-98 was characterized by significant progress in social policy reform and renewal efforts aimed at addressing major social policy issues, rebalancing federal and provincial roles and responsibilities, and strengthening Canada's social union.

During 1997-98, the Federal-Provincial Relations Branch co-ordinated Saskatchewan's participation in three Premiers' Conferences and a First Ministers' Meeting. The Western Premiers' Conference was held on May 28-30, 1997, in Campbell River, British Columbia. The Annual Premiers' Conference was held August 6-8, 1997, in St. Andrew's, New Brunswick. As a follow-up to the Annual Premiers' Conference, Premiers met with National Aboriginal Leaders in Winnipeg on November 18, 1997. A First Ministers' meeting was held in Ottawa on December 12, 1997.

The Annual and Western Premiers' Conferences worked to advance provincial interests on key regional and national issues to the federal government, and facilitated interprovincial and regional cooperation on a number of fronts.

### Ministerial Meetings

Saskatchewan's Minister for Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs participated in three meetings of the Provincial/Territorial Council on Social Policy Renewal, held in June and October 1997, and in January 1998. He also participated in one meeting of the Federal/ Provincial/ Territorial Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal, held in March 1998.

Through its participation in the meetings of the Councils on Social Policy Renewal, as well as the Councils of Ministers in various social policy areas, Saskatchewan made a substantive contribution in continuing to advance the agenda for social policy renewal.

Saskatchewan also contributed toward intergovernmental efforts to rebalance federal

and provincial-territorial roles and responsibilities in non-social policy sectors. From this work a Canada-wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization was signed in January 1998.

### Western Premiers' Conference

At the 1997 Western Premiers' Conference, Premiers reaffirmed their commitment to the partnership approach to social policy renewal and expressed their interest in putting a priority on the development of a broad framework agreement with the federal government identifying new approaches to how governments will work together in social policy renewal. Western Premiers continued their support for the advancement of key initiatives including: the National Child Benefit; a National Children's Agenda; the search for a national consensus for the future of health care; and the need to address youth unemployment and growing student debt.

Saskatchewan gained western support in advancing its key objective of calling on the federal government to commission an independent inquiry into the poor performance of the grain transportation system during the winter 1996-97 season and work with provinces and territories to develop specific proposals for a National Highway Program. Western Premiers agreed to work together on transportation issues called for the federal/provincial/territorial Committee of Ministers of International Trade to review a growing range of trade policy concerns affecting western economies and repeated their support for harmonizing and rationalizing environmental management in Canada.

### Annual Premiers' Conference

Following the resignation of New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna from office in September 1997, and at the request of all the other provinces, Premier Romanow became the Chair of the Annual Premiers' Conference effective October 1997 to August 1999.

At the 1997 Annual Premiers' Conference, Saskatchewan advanced its key social policy

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renewal objectives. Premiers agreed to negotiate a broad framework agreement on the social union with the federal government, and agreed that Finance Ministers should begin early negotiations with the federal government on renewing Canada's existing financial arrangements in parallel with the discussions with Ottawa on a social union. Premiers called for full federal investment in the National Child Benefit by the year 2000, and expressed strong support for the development of a National Children's Agenda as a social policy renewal priority.

Premiers also directed their Aboriginal Affairs Ministers to begin discussions with their federal counterpart and National Aboriginal Leaders on a comprehensive approach to ensure Ottawa meets its constitutional and fiduciary obligations to Aboriginal people.

Premiers agreed that several measures be pursued to support increased economic and fiscal growth in Canada, including: a reduction in Employment Insurance premiums without a reduction in benefits; a review of the federal student loan program; and the development of a youth employment strategy. Premiers agreed a key priority for reinvestment of a federal fiscal dividend be funding for a modern and sustainable health system.

Also at the Annual Premiers' Conference, Saskatchewan secured support for its non-social policy objectives. Premiers reaffirmed their willingness to negotiate a new long term national infrastructure program with the federal government focused on strategic infrastructure, including transportation; and, supported the western Premiers' call for the federal government to commission an independent review of the grain transportation system.

Premiers called for a formal role for provinces and territories in negotiating and implementing international trade agreements. They also agreed on the need to move forward on an environmental harmonization initiative.

### **Meeting of Premiers And National Aboriginal Leaders**

At their November 18, 1997 meeting in Winnipeg with leaders from five national Aboriginal organizations, all parties called for the federal government to convene a Conference of First Ministers and National Aboriginal Leaders to discuss the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal people, which was released on November 3, 1996.

Premiers agreed that there be a meeting as soon as possible of federal/provincial/territorial Ministers responsible for Aboriginal Affairs and National Aboriginal Leaders to address social issues related to Aboriginal people a comprehensive process of social policy renewal, the needs of Aboriginal youth, and issues related to the implications for Aboriginal people of administrative rebalancing of the federation.

### **First Ministers' Meeting**

The Prime Minister convened a First Ministers' "summit on social policy" Meeting in Ottawa on December 12, 1997. The meeting was called in response to a request issued by all Premiers, except the Premier of Quebec, during their September 15, 1997, meeting in Calgary on national unity. The key social policy objectives Saskatchewan advanced at the First Ministers' Meeting were: securing a commitment from the federal government to negotiate a framework agreement on Canada's social union; preserving and strengthening the medicare system; addressing child poverty through the National Child Benefit and a National Children's Agenda; and securing a federal commitment to address youth unemployment.

At their meeting, the First Ministers, except the Premier of Quebec, agreed to work together in the following social policy priority areas: a framework for Canada's social union, National Child Benefit, National Children's Agenda, persons with disabilities, health, and youth.

First Ministers agreed to commence negotiations on a framework agreement for Canada's social

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union. They also agreed to: develop an implementation plan for the second portion of Ottawa's contribution toward the implementation of the National Child Benefit and complete provincial reinvestment strategies as soon as possible and "fast-track" development of a National Children's Agenda through the Ministerial Council on Social Policy Renewal.

First Ministers agreed to work together to ensure the fundamentals of the health system remain solidly in place, and agreed on the importance of achieving broad agreement around future priorities. At the meeting, they committed to the development of a youth employment action plan, the conclusion of bilateral federal-provincial agreements on Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities, and the development of a national policy framework for persons with disabilities.

All First Ministers agreed on the importance of lessening students' financial burden and agreed to work on this issue in advance of the federal government's spring 1998 budget.

One important non-social policy issue was discussed at the meeting. All First Ministers agreed that climate change is a significant global issue, and that as Canada acts, it must do so in such a way that no region is asked to bear an unreasonable burden. They agreed to establish a process to examine, in advance, the consequences of the Kyoto Protocol, and to provide for full provincial/territorial participation with the federal government in any implementation and management of the protocol.

### **Federal – Provincial Agreements**

During 1997-98, Saskatchewan negotiated a successful conclusion to a number of bilateral issues of importance for Saskatchewan. The Federal-Provincial Relations Branch reviewed over 20 agreements Saskatchewan signed with the federal government including: an Immigration Agreement, a Labour Market Development Agreement, an Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities

Agreement, a Framework Agreement on Agricultural Safety Nets, an extension to the Agri-Infrastructure Program agreement, an amendment to the Infrastructure Works Program agreement, and several Airport Capital Assistance Program agreements.

## **Aboriginal Affairs Division**

### **Description**

The Aboriginal Affairs Division serves as the "window" into government for First Nations, Métis and other Aboriginal people. The Division also promotes and facilitates partnerships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people and organizations in achieving common goals and enhancing quality of life.

### **Aboriginal Policy and Operations**

#### **Objective**

The Aboriginal Policy and Operations Branch is responsible for managing and co-ordinating provincial programs and initiatives affecting the Province's Aboriginal people. It also participates in forums involving Aboriginal groups, Canada and the Province and facilitates working relationships between Aboriginal groups, the Province and various partners.

#### **Summary of Major Activities**

Aboriginal Affairs initiated, managed and funded a wide variety of activities on both a program and functional basis, which support the division's responsibility. Over fiscal year 1997-98, Aboriginal Affairs:

- Managed strategic Aboriginal policy matters across government and co-ordinated the Province's initiatives in response to a wide range of Aboriginal policy issues.

- Established and facilitated new partnerships between various levels of government, government organizations, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal institutions and communities.
- Co-ordinated Saskatchewan's involvement in inter-provincial and national processes covering Aboriginal self-government and jurisdictional issues.
- Co-ordinated government activities in relation to matters of Federal jurisdictional and financial responsibility.
- Established and maintained relationships with Aboriginal people according to the principles of equity, co-operation, community, openness and accountability, affordability, and self-determination.

#### **Grants to First Nation and Métis Organizations**

Grants are provided on a case by case basis to enable Aboriginal organizations to undertake special projects and policy development activities of benefit to their respective memberships.

Funding is administered by Aboriginal Affairs with delivery by First Nations and Métis organizations. Aboriginal Affairs funded 7 projects in fiscal year 1997-98.

#### **Relations with the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan**

Funding was provided to the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan Inc. (MNS) to engage in tripartite discussions with the provincial and federal governments. Provincial funding was matched equally by the Government of Canada. Funding was also used to engage in economic development and justice initiatives and to conduct research in support of Métis in the north.

One of the initiatives undertaken through the tripartite process was an enumeration of Métis people. The enumeration will clarify who is a Métis person and how many Métis people live in

Saskatchewan. This will enable the province to better administer a management system to accommodate court directed Métis Aboriginal rights.

Saskatchewan also participates in a bilateral process with the MNS. This forum enables the parties to discuss policy and program matters of mutual concern, including economic development, social equity, community governance and Métis culture and federal responsibility for Métis People. Grants were provided to offset the costs of MNS participation in bilateral activities.

In addition to providing a forum for the discussion of important policy and program matters, the tripartite and bilateral processes play an important role in keeping communications open between Saskatchewan and Métis people.

#### **Relations with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN)**

Funding was provided to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations to offset planning, Band consultation, communication, liaison and Co-ordination costs related to participation in formal bilateral processes with the Province during 1997-98. This process was initiated in 1993 to address a wide range of issues of mutual concern to the Province and the FSIN. The Bilateral Process also provides the context for provincial departments to enter into specific agreements and co-management arrangements with Tribal Councils and First Nations in areas such as health, education, social services and natural resources.

In August of 1997, the FSIN, Canada and Saskatchewan formally established the Fiscal Relations Table. This Table was the first process to be set up under the umbrella of the Common Table, signed by the parties in October of 1996, primarily to discuss First Nations' jurisdictional and fiscal arrangements. Within this context, the Fiscal Relations Table provides a forum to discuss fiscal matters related to self-government.



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Saskatchewan also participates in processes established by the Office of the Treaty Commissioner (OTC). The OTC was established in June 1989 by an agreement between Canada and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN). The mandate was to begin bilateral negotiations on Treaty Land Entitlement and education. Canada and the FSIN re-established the OTC on October 31, 1996, for a five-year term.

The OTC has a mandate to facilitate common understandings between the parties where they have different views on areas of treaty rights and/or jurisdiction. Topics for discussion include education; child welfare; housing; health; justice; treaty annuities; and hunting, fishing and trapping. Although the OTC is a bilateral forum between the FSIN and Canada, provisions have been made for Saskatchewan's involvement as an observer.

### **Self-Government Discussions**

Funding was provided to the Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) to offset planning, community consultations, communication, liaison and Co-ordination costs related to the MLTC/Provincial Memorandum of Understanding pertaining to on-reserve self-government discussions.

Saskatchewan joined on-going self-government negotiations between MLTC and Canada in 1996. While the primary relationship is between the Meadow Lake First Nations and the federal government, Saskatchewan's involvement at the negotiating table protects provincial interests and ensures that any arrangements reached with respect to on-reserve self-government are compatible with provincial laws and practices.

The scope of negotiations is limited to First Nations jurisdiction on-reserve over matters that are internal to the community, integral to First Nations' culture, or required by treaty.

### **Aboriginal Women's Organizations**

Funding was provided to the Saskatchewan First Nations Women's Secretariat for ongoing consultations and planning toward the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy.

The Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan Inc. received funds to offset some activity and administration costs. The majority of the programs delivered were justice related, although, the Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan Inc. continues to promote awareness of wellness, violence, unity and heritage of Aboriginal women throughout Saskatchewan.

Funds were also provided to the Métis Women of Saskatchewan Inc. (MWS) to carry out tripartite initiatives complimentary to the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan tripartite activities. Under the Tripartite agreement, MWS concentrated efforts in the areas of justice and economic development and received matching funding from Canada.

### **Aboriginal Employment Development Program**

The Aboriginal Employment Development Program (AEDP) was established in 1992 to facilitate employment opportunities for Aboriginal people across the public and private sectors. The program promotes and facilitates partnerships between Aboriginal people, organizations and the public and private sectors.

These partnerships are seeing Aboriginal people get the training they need to compete for and win jobs in Saskatchewan workplaces. Partnerships emphasize Aboriginal employability and employer commitment, remove barriers to employment and retention, and identify and develop business opportunities.

Representatives from the Aboriginal Policy and Operations Branch continue to meet with various private and public sector employers to assess current and future staffing needs and

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promote the overall goal of a representative workforce.

Elements of the Program's representative workforce strategy include:

- Linking employers with the Aboriginal labour force.
- Relating training for Aboriginal people to real job opportunities.
- Linking First Nations and Métis education institutions with employers.
- Co-ordinating activities of the public, private and Aboriginal sectors.
- Fostering a greater role for Aboriginal communities in employment.
- Overcoming barriers based on racial and cultural factors.
- Facilitating investments by the private sector.

In 1997-98 Aboriginal Affairs funded 24 projects under the Aboriginal Employment Development Program. Projects included:

- Signing bilateral partnership agreements with the East Central Health District, Parkland Health District; and the first private sector agreements with Federated Co-operatives Limited and Crown Life. The agreements commit the parties to work together with other stakeholders to develop an Action Plan for short and long-term employment strategies. These plans will help achieve the goal of increasing the number of First Nations and Métis people working at all levels of these organizations.
- Providing support to the Aboriginal Government Employees Network to carry out the activities of the Network and their annual conference entitled "Leading the Way – Saskatchewan Aboriginal people in the Public Service."

- The first Aboriginal Partnership Awareness Week held by Saskatoon District Health to celebrate the second anniversary since signing an employment partnership with Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs partnership.
- Providing financial assistance to Saskatchewan Indian Federated College for the development of an Environmental Health Science Program.
- Maintaining an on-going dialogue with several Saskatchewan labour unions to discuss a variety of employment issues including workplace barriers, seniority, and collective bargaining.
- Holding multiple workshops with Aboriginal communities on the Representative Workforce Strategy.

#### **Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program**

Through the Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program, the Aboriginal Policy and Operations Branch continued to promote Aboriginal community development, enabling Indian and Métis people to develop their own service delivery systems, primarily in urban settings. This work provides models for community-based approaches for providing integrated services.

The Program provides financial assistance to facilitate the development of Aboriginal service delivery institutions at the community level that deliver culturally appropriate, rationalized and accountable services. Delivery systems can be First Nation-specific, Métis-specific, or a co-operative arrangement where First Nation and Métis organizations form a partnership, each responsible for decisions affecting services to their own constituency.

In 1997-98 Aboriginal Affairs funded 3 projects under the Aboriginal Community Management Authorities Program. These projects included:

- Funding for the Touchwood File Hills/Qu'Appelle Tribal Council and the Regina Treaty/Status Indian Services organization to offset costs related to ongoing community consultation and development of an urban First Nation service delivery system in Regina.
- Continued financial assistance to the Regina Aboriginal Human Services Cooperative. The Cooperative's nine Aboriginal non-government member organizations plan to strengthen and enhance Aboriginal-managed approaches and services in the City of Regina.
- Funding for the Saskatoon Tribal Council, the Prince Albert Grand Council Urban Authority and the Yorkton Tribal Council to offset costs related to ongoing community consultation and expansion of the urban Indian service delivery system in their respective communities.

## Indian Lands and Resources

### Objective

The Indian Lands and Resources Branch is responsible for managing and Co-ordinating provincial obligations regarding Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement Agreements that the Province signed with the Federal Government and First Nations.

### Summary of Major Activities

Under the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement, 25 Entitlement First Nations will receive approximately \$440 million over twelve years to purchase up to 1,645,962 acres of deeded or Crown land in Saskatchewan. Funding is cost-shared with the federal government.

The separate but parallel Nekaneet Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement Agreement was signed the day following the signing of the Framework

Agreement. The Nekaneet agreement involves approximately \$8 million to purchase up to 27,327 acres.

The Cowessess First Nation signed a Treaty Land Entitlement Settlement Agreement on March 14, 1996. The Cowessess Agreement will provide \$46.6 million for the purchase of up to 189,367 acres of land.

On March 29, 1996, the Carry the Kettle First Nation signed a TLE Settlement Agreement with Saskatchewan and Canada. Under the agreement the Carry the Kettle First Nation will receive just over \$21 million to purchase up to 86,491 acres of land.

In total, the 28 Entitlement First Nations will receive \$516 million over 12 years from Canada and Saskatchewan to purchase up to 1.95 million acres of land to add to their reserves.

These agreements see First Nations receive land promised them by the federal government under Treaties, but which they have not yet received. Saskatchewan has a legal obligation to the federal government in the settlement of treaty land entitlements.

Entitlement First Nations must purchase a minimum amount of land in shortfall acres (514,584 acres) for future transfer to reserve status.

After reaching the minimum acreage amount, Entitlement First Nations can use any remaining money for Band development (including economic development) purposes.

The amount of money that Entitlement First Nations can spend to purchase land and minerals, up to the shortfall, is capped.

The 1.95 million acres involved under these Agreements represents a portion of land equal to about two times the size of the Prince Albert National Park, or about one and a half per cent of the total provincial land base.

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While Status Indians presently comprise around 7.5% of the people of Saskatchewan, reserve land comprises only about 1% of the provincial land base. Upon completion of TLE, reserve land will account for just over 2% of the land base.

Under the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement, Saskatchewan has the following legal obligations to the federal government:

- To provide a 30% share of the annual payments to the Saskatchewan Treaty Land Entitlement Fund for the use and benefit of Entitlement Bands.
- Meet additional obligations to the Government of Canada based on savings from Northern community transfers.
- Contribute the provincial portion of the Rural Municipal Compensation Fund (\$32 Million) and the School Division Compensation Fund (\$32 Million), for rural municipalities and school divisions that experience a reduction in their tax base through the reserve creation process.

### **Land Acquisition**

Entitlement First Nations can purchase deeded (i.e. private) or Crown land and underlying minerals on a "willing-seller, willing-buyer" basis for future transfer to reserve status.

Treaty Land Entitlement monies received by a First Nation are held in a trust fund controlled by the Band and may only be used to purchase land for entitlement until each Band's shortfall acreage amount has attained reserve status.

The Framework Agreement defines the terms and conditions for Crown land and mineral acquisition, water, roads, third party interests, urban reserves, and procedures for reserve creation.

The Government of Saskatchewan works closely with First Nations and the Government of

Canada in the land acquisition phase of the Framework Agreement.

### **Co-ordination & Implementation**

The Indian Lands and Resources Branch Co-ordinated provincial implementation of the Framework and Settlement Agreements on Treaty Land Entitlement, administered provincial funding obligations under the Agreements, and facilitated provincial compliance with the Agreements during fiscal 1997-98. In addition, the Branch:

- Co-ordinated the review of Crown land purchase requests and deeded land purchases to identify provincial and known third party interests.
- Chaired the Provincial Treaty Land Entitlement Review Committee, comprised of 12 departments and Crown corporations.
- Chaired the Core Treaty Land Entitlement Review Committee, comprised of land owning departments (including Agriculture and Food, Environment and Resource Management, Energy and Mines, and Municipal Government).
- Served as a single "window" into the Saskatchewan government for Treaty Land Entitlement, and represented the Province on the Land Settlement Board.

Under the Treaty Land Entitlement Agreements, 104 selections totaling 61,581 acres were transferred to reserve status in 1997-98, for five First Nations including:

- Eleven selections totaling 4,728 acres for the Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation.
- One selection totaling 13,327 acres for the Canoe Lake First Nation.
- Two selections totaling 635 acres for the Cowessess First Nation.

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- One selection totaling 3,972 acres for the English River First Nation.
  - Four selections totaling 627 acres for the Keeseekoose First Nation.
  - Thirteen selections totaling 7,049 acres for the Moosomin First Nation.
  - Nine selections totaling 3,155 acres for the Muskeg Lake First Nation.
  - Twelve selections totaling 3,134 acres for the Muskowekwan First Nation.
  - Fifteen selections totalling 3,779 acres for the Ochapowace First Nation.
  - Five selections totalling 1,615 acres for the Okanese First Nation.
  - Six selections totalling 1,903 acres for the Pelican Lake First Nation.
  - Three selections totalling 36.87 acres for the Peter Ballantyne Cry Nation.
  - Three selections totalling 2,235 acres for the Poundmaker First Nation.
  - Fifteen selections totalling 6,120 acres for the Red Pheasant First Nation.
  - Two selections totalling 3,263 acres for the Saulteaux First Nation.
  - Two selections totalling 320 acres for the Witcheakan Lake First Nation.

Other notable occurrences in the last fiscal year include:

- The Canoe Lake and Muskeg Lake First Nations achieved their Shortfall Acres on September 17, 1997.
- The Province made its sixth payment under the Treaty Land Entitlement Framework Agreement and its fourth payment under the Amended Cost-Sharing Agreement.

- Entitlement First Nations continue to focus their purchases on agricultural and privately owned lands. They also confirmed their continuing interest in purchasing provincial Crown lands that were previously selected under the "1976 Saskatchewan Agreement".

During the fiscal year, the Indian Lands and Resources Branch Co-ordinated the review of approximately 435,819 acres of Crown land, private land and underlying Crown minerals. As well, 435,334 acres were made available for sale or transfer as of March 31, 1998, as follows:

- 239,513 acres of Crown Land and underlying Crown minerals were made available for sale, for a cumulative total of 659,426 acres.
- 195,821 acres of Crown minerals underlying deeded land were made available for sale or transfer, for a cumulative total of 314,516 acres.
- The Province sold 68,109 acres of Crown land to Entitlement First Nations. As well, the Province passed Orders in Council transferring an additional 103,569 acres of Crown minerals, effective upon reserve creation.

### **Specific Claims**

Canada has settled with First Nations a number of wrongful surrender claims. Although these specific claims are a matter between the federal government and First Nations, there are implications for the Province. The Indian Lands and Resources Branch is responsible for co-ordinating reviews of provincial lands purchased by First Nations for the purpose of attaining reserve status. These reviews identify provincial and known third party interests. In this capacity the Branch works with First Nations, Canada and provincial agencies to identify and address provincial interests.

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## Provincial Secretary

### Mandate

To provide services related to protocol, honours, ceremonial and special events, the office of the Lieutenant Governor, and French language Coordination.

### Protocol Office

#### Objective

The Protocol Office has three primary objectives:

- To plan, organize and supervise visits of foreign diplomats, heads of state and government ministers and delegations.
- To organize state ceremonial occasions, administer the provincial honours and awards program and formulate and implement policy on provincial symbols and anniversaries.
- To provide consulting services to government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the general public.

#### Summary of Major Activities

##### Official Visits

During the 1997-98 fiscal year the Protocol Office handled 29 official visits. Among these were the ambassadors or high commissioners of eight countries: Britain, France, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, New Zealand, Sweden and the U.S.A. Other diplomats came from Britain, France, Germany, Indonesia, Korea and the U.S.A.

Saskatchewan received visits from the Governor of North Dakota, Prime Minister of Guyana and Minister of Health of Denmark. It also hosted delegations from China, South Africa and

Ukraine in the context of our special relationships with these countries. The Office assisted the staff of the International Relations Branch with preparation of substantive briefing material for visits.

##### Official Functions and State Occasions

Among the special events arranged by the Protocol Office in 1997-98 were:

- The annual recognition event for recipients of national and provincial honours (April 1997).
- Recognition event for the Schmirler women's curling championship team (May 1997).
- Premiere of the educational video on the Crown, *From Palace to Prairie* (May 1997).
- The thirteenth investiture of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit (October 1997).
- Annual service of Remembrance at the Legislative Building (November 1997).
- The Christmas Lights across Canada event at the Legislature (December 1997).
- A Premier's recognition dinner for the University of Regina Chamber Singers (February 1998).
- The third presentation of the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal (March 1998) at the Legislature.

The Protocol Office also played a major role in the organization of the annual foreign policy conference of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in Regina in October 1997 - the first time this prestigious event had been held outside Ontario and Quebec.

##### Anniversaries

The Protocol Office continued the planning process for the province's centennial in 2005

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and for the millennium in 2000, in preparation for a separate Anniversaries Secretariat to be established in April 1998.

### **Honours and Awards**

The Protocol Office, in its capacity as honours and awards secretariat, is responsible for official honours of the provincial Crown, advice on and Co-ordination of departmental awards, and recognition of Saskatchewan recipients of national honours such as the Order of Canada and Bravery Decorations. The Saskatchewan Order of Merit marked its thirteenth year and the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal its third.

During 1997-98 the Office launched a new award program to recognize residents of other countries or other provinces/territories of Canada who have made substantial contributions to Saskatchewan's well-being. The Saskatchewan Distinguished Service Award was presented to Robert Banks, a transport policy consultant in Washington, D.C., Peter Gzowski, well-known Canadian broadcaster, and Moto Motohashi, a prominent businessman in Tokyo, Japan.

### **Government House**

Government House was shared by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor; the heritage property and museum, and a hospitality facility managed by the Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation. The Government House Management Committee, co-ordinating all activities, was chaired by the Chief of Protocol.

During 1997-98 the Protocol Office worked to arrange the transfer of responsibility for the entire facility from the Department of Municipal Government and SPMC to Provincial Secretary, effective April 1998.

## **Office of the Lieutenant Governor**

### **Objective**

To ensure a Government and Premier are in place at all times. To provide Royal Assent, signing of Order-in-Council and other related constitutional matters to enable the government to function.

To provide administrative services to the Queen's representative in Saskatchewan, arrange hospitality events, ceremonial and constitutional function of the Vice-Regal Office and ensure liaison with the government.

### **Summary of Major Activities**

The Lieutenant Governor is the representative of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in Saskatchewan and as such exercises the Queen's powers as Head of State within provincial jurisdiction.

The Lieutenant Governor, as the Chief Executive Officer of the province:

- Summons and dissolves the Legislature, recalls its members and prorogues its sessions.
- Formally names the Premier and swears in Cabinet.
- Reads the Speech from the Throne.
- Gives Royal Assent to bills.
- Signs provincial proclamations, Letters Patent and orders-in-council.

In Saskatchewan, the Lieutenant Governor is the Chancellor of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit. In addition, the Lieutenant Governor, representing the province's citizens in a non-partisan manner, lends patronage to the arts and volunteer organizations, visits schools and

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makes speeches to various organizations, presents medals and awards, and sends out appropriate birthday and anniversary greetings.

During the past year, the Lieutenant Governor attended more than 250 official functions. Royal Assent was given to 75 Bills during the Third Session of the 23rd Legislature in the Province of Saskatchewan. Major activities hosted by the Lieutenant Governor included:

- 27th Annual Saskatchewan Prayer Breakfast.
- Cadet Concert at the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts.
- Duke of Edinburgh Awards Presentation and Tea & Tour.
- Lieutenant Governor's Institute of Public Administrators of Canada (IPAC) Medal Presentation.
- Tourism Day Open House at Government House.
- Young Farmers of Canada from the Farm Progress Show at Breakfast.
- Swearing in of new Cabinet Members followed by a coffee and tea reception at Government House.
- Caring Canadian Award recipients dinner at Government House.
- Royal Life Saving Society Awards Presentation Tea and Tour at Government House.
- Gift of Giving Day at Government House attended by 300 children.
- Saskatchewan Youth Parliament Tour and Dinner at Government House.

- 1997 New Year's Day Levee.
- Hosted a reception for all the MLA's for the Legislative Opening.

The Lieutenant Governor visited several schools during the year and participated in the ninth Annual Northern Education Tour to present Lieutenant Governor Awards of Excellence to Grade 7-12 students in northern Saskatchewan.

The Office co-ordinated 1,595 congratulatory messages for the province and 2,551 notices to advise other offices of these special occasions.

## **Office of French Language Co-ordination**

### **Objective**

The Office of French Language Co-ordination (OFLC) has three primary objectives:

- To co-ordinate provincial French-language initiatives.
- To provide linguistic support and a translation service to government departments and agencies.
- To liaise with the Francophone community.

### **Summary of Major Activities**

The Office of French-Language Co-ordination (OFLC) was created under the 1988 Canada-Saskatchewan General Agreement on the Advancement of the Status and Use of French and English in Saskatchewan. The Agreement provided for the translation of laws/judicial services, French education, and the delivery of French-language governmental services.

OFLC co-managed the Agreement with the federal department of Canadian Heritage. The



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Agreement expired on March 31, 1998. A new agreement is under negotiation.

### **Translation and Linguistic Support**

OFLC provided service to provincial government departments, MLAs, the staff of the Legislative Assembly, Saskatchewan's Francophone community and bilingual residents.

In the 1997-1998 fiscal year, the translation and linguistic-support unit:

- Translated 377,391 words.
- Entered into some 44 contracts with 11 different Saskatchewan free-lance translators.
- Spent approximately 128 hours on specific revision requests, mainly bilingual statutes in co-operation with the Department of Justice.
- Advised the French media and the Francophone community on the subject of the correct French equivalents on a variety of subjects relating to the provincial government.
- Completed a number of large translation projects including:
  - French version of the Saskatchewan Pork Profile, a document prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Food to showcase the opportunities in Saskatchewan.
  - French version of the 1997 Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Program main brochure.
  - Translation into English of the proceedings of the Colloquium on Fransaskois Education for the Department of Post-Secondary Education and Skills Training.
  - French version of *FINAL CONFERENCE REPORT* –

*Saskatchewan: Finding Common Ground on Canada's Future.*

### **Awareness and Liaison**

In the 1997-1998 fiscal year, OFLC staff:

- Participated in major meetings, conferences and events held by Saskatchewan's francophone community, in particular the Fête fransaskoise and the Rendez-vous fransaskois (ACFC Annual General Meeting).
- Met periodically with francophone community representatives to learn about their priority projects as well as any concerns with respect to provincial programs and services.
- Provided a telephone referral and information service on government programs and departments to French-speaking clients.
- Met with departmental officials to assist with various French-language initiatives and to explain the mandate and service of the Office.
- Assisted Francophone community representatives and government officials in preparation for National Francophone Week (March 20 to 26, 1998).
- Attended meetings of senior federal/provincial/territorial officials responsible for French-language services, in particular to discuss preparations for the fourth ministerial conference on francophone affairs.
- Participated in follow-up activities to the third ministerial conference on francophone affairs. This included attending the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Francophone Entrepreneurs Forum, participating in a meeting of heads of government translation offices and exploring possible projects for the proposed "Year of

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Canadian Francophone Communities” in 1999.

- Contributed to discussions with federal officials on the renewal of agreements for French-language services initiatives after current agreements expire in March 1998.

# Financial Overview - Intergovernmental Affairs & Provincial Secretary

## 1997-98 Revenue and Expenditure Statement

(Vote 30 – Intergovernmental Affairs)

	Estimates (\$ 000s)	Actuals (\$ 000s)	Variance (\$ 000s)	Notes (\$ 000s)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Federal Contributions and Other Miscellaneous Revenue	154	166	9	1.
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Administration	781	897	116	2.
Accommodation and Central Services	604	584	(20)	3.
Protocol Office	324	358	34	4.
Federal-Provincial Relations	413	500	87	5.
International Relations	1,013	734	(279)	6.
Constitutional Relations	327	762	435	7.
Trade Policy	435	403	(32)	8.
Telecommunications and Broadcasting Policy	225	229	4	
Lieutenant Governor's Office	274	276	2	
Office of French-Language Co-ordination	167	176	9	9.
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>356</b>	
<b>FTE STAFF COMPLEMENT</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>(1.9)</b>	

### Notes

1. Unanticipated cost-sharing revenue under the Saskatchewan-Ukraine Plan of Action.
2. Increased salary and operating costs associated with having two ministers' offices (Provincial Secretary and Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs).
3. Delay in renovations to accommodate the amalgamation of Indian and Métis Affairs Secretariat and Intergovernmental Affairs.
4. Anniversary staff hired to begin work on the millennium and the province's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in the year 2005.
5. New and unanticipated demands were placed on the branch as a result of negotiations surrounding the social policy reform process.
6. Actuals were lower than anticipated due to higher federal and private contributions to the Ukraine Memorandum of Cooperation; contractual expenses were less than anticipated; and the Jilin 7<sup>th</sup> Plan of Action wasn't signed until mid-year which resulted in less activity.
7. Additional resources required as a result of the costs associated with the National Unity Public Consultation process.
8. Consulting expenditures less than originally anticipated.
9. Unanticipated increases in size and number of translations.

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## Financial Overview - Aboriginal Affairs

### 1997-98 Expenditure Statement

(Vote 25 – Indian and Métis Affairs Secretariat)

	<b>ESTIMATES (\$ 000s)</b>	<b>ACTUALS (\$ 000s)</b>	<b>VARIANCE (\$ 000s)</b>	<b>NOTES (\$ 000s)</b>
POLICY AND CO-ORDINATION	2,203	1,899	(304)	1.
ACCOMMODATION AND CENTRAL SERVICES	184	175	(9)	2
SUPPORT FOR ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ISSUES	875	1039	164	3.
TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS	22,872	22,973	101	4.
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>26,134</b>	<b>26,086</b>	<b>(48)</b>	
<b>FTE STAFF COMPLEMENT</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>(3.5)</b>	

#### Notes

1. Less expenditures due to shared costs of one Minister's office with Intergovernmental Affairs and vacancy management.
2. Less accommodation and mail expenses than originally anticipated.
3. Additional grant funding required to meet the priorities and commitments of government to these organizations.
4. Increase in funding for payments to Municipalities and School Divisions for tax loss compensation due to a larger than anticipated amount of land being transferred to reserve status by the federal government through Treaty Land Entitlement.